Nippon Times

No. 16,648 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十二年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

BIG THREE' CHIEFS HOLD 4TH SESSION IN POTSDAM

No Announcements Disclosed Of Subjects Discussed; Truman Gives Banquet

According to a Potsdam report dated July 20 received in Lisbon, the "Big Three" leaders held their fourth session today in Potsdam but no official announcements concerning the subjects discussed were disclosed. All news of the conference was closely restricted.

Yesterday, President Truman entertained at luncheon General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, and General Omar Bradley, newly appointed chief of the U. S. Veterans' Administration. At night, the American President gave a dinner in honor of Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden failed to attend the function because of illness but at this morning's session, he was back at work.

Press Hits 'Muzzling'

The cast-iron secrecy belted around the proceedings of the "Big-Three Conference has created a storm of criticism among the British and American correspondents assigned to "cover" the talks and it is reported that the papers are denouncing the "muzzling" of their reporters, according to reports reaching Lisbon.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, for instance, in its editorial claimed that the secrecy about the agenda of the conference has been carried to a rather "ridiculous" extreme.

Stating that presumably the Potsdam conferees expect to discuss a wide range of subjects including those relating to Europe and its hungry peoples, the paper found it difficult to see "why all of these topics should merit the official silence usually accorded only to matters of security." The disappointing fact is, the paper said, so far no enlightenment has been offered except for the bare acknowledgment that the sessions are going on.

Asking "How far is this attitude justified?" an UP dispatch suggested perhaps it is due in part to the contrast between Potsdam and San Francisco. The report claimed that the Potsdam conference is utterly different in character. "It is a meeting of supreme executives who must discuss and decide specific questions and policies, many of which are highly explosive in the potentialities," the report said.

Parley Topics Noted

The conference between the heads of the American, British and Soviet Governments concerns such important matters as the re-establishment of the European political structure, the reconsideration of the Mediterranean system, preparatory moves for the establishment of the World Peace Council and other similar matters, apart from the plan for the disposal of Germany, according to a July 19 Zurich dispatch to Domei.

A July 18 dispatch to the Zuricher Zeitung from London gives the following comment on the above matter: The Potsdam talks will be delayed beyond schedule and will be carried on into August, judging from present impressions. The reason for this strong belief is not clearly known, but there are many matters to be talked over and the War Reparations Committee is likely to be shifted from Moscow to Potsdam during the Three Power talks. Should the decision of the settlement of the German occupation zones prove to have a bearing on war reparations, it is believed that half the total reparations will go to the Soviet Union and that the other half will be divided between the United States and Britain. Reparations for the other lesser States are likely to be paid out by the Three Powers. The key of the reparations problem hangs, not on the division, but on the amount. This matter is being discussed in connection with the reconstruction of Europe and world restoration.

Chinese Raid Victims Here Are Presented With Monetary Gift

In heartfelt sympathy toward Chinese nationals in Japan, who, through the indiscriminate enemy bombing on cities, have lost not only their household belongings, accumulated through long years of toil, but have been separated from their families, Director-General Teiji Tsubokami, on behalf of the Japan-China Associtaion, called on the Chinese Charge d'Affaires to make a gift of money for the encouragement and relief of the Chinese raid victims.

CIVIL WAR FEARED BY U.S. BETWEEN CHIANG, REDS

Lippmann Urges Washington To Quickly Seek Solution With Moscow

American circles consider China's interior situation as extremely alarming and Anglo-Saxon observers also are citing the opinion of Chinese circles that a Chinese civil war between Chungking supported by the Americans and Yenan supported by the Soviet Union may be considered "quite possible," a dispatch from Zurich disclosed on July 19.

Walter Lippmann, foremost American commentator, recently invited the American Government to try to find a solution at any cost be it in the form of an agreement with Russia or equal support of Chungking and Yenan whereby the Americans have the same influence in both centers.

It is held that the second project reveals Utopian lines so that even its own authors apparently do not take it quite seriously. Therefore, it is claimed that the only possibility is a tripartite agreement and the chance that Moscow negotiations lead to Chungking-Russian understanding and to the strengthening of Chungking's anti-Japan war whereby the danger of a civil war could be eliminated.

Urges Unity With Reds

An United Press dispatch from Chungking reported on July 19 that the Chungking Peoples' Political Council nearing the end of its two week session on Thursday urged the Chungking Government to establish unity with the Yenan Communists, it is revealed in the report to Lisbon.

The report said that 170 of the 190 Council members called on the Government to "force unity with the Yenan Communists before the convocation of the National Assembly." They also urged that other political parties be given legal status and that the peoples' districts and provinces.

It is learned also that Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, will appear before the closing meeting of the council on July 2 and General Chiang Kai-sheck will deliver a closing speech to the group.

SURPRISE TO AMERICANS

Chennault's Resignation Stirs Unofficial Washington Circles

The Times, London, recently revealed that reports of Lieutenant General Claire Chennault's resignation, several days after Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer had been appointed the Supreme U.S. Air Force Commander in the China theater, surprised unofficial Washington Circles, a London dispatch received in Lisbon disclosed.

The paper quoted a Kunming report which stated that Chennault, who perhaps is more closely related to the Chungking leaders than any other American in China, has been pushed aside by his superiors.

The Times recalled the differences which existed between Chennault and General Joseph Stilwell, when the latter was still Commander of the American Forces in China, over the distribution of supplies with the view that the air and land forces varied in importance. Further difference of opinion existed over the mixed Chungking-American portion of the Chungking air force with Chennault opposing its organization.

NOTICE

Owing to disruption of the gas service, today's issue of the Nippon Times has been reduced to two pages.

MURORAN IS REBUILDING CITY AFTER ENEMY RAID

Low Human Losses Due to Citizens Taking Refuge in Mountain Tunnels

That the citizens of Muroran city in Hokkaido, which was subjected to bombings by enemy carrier-borne planes and bombardment by enemy warships on July 14 and 15, escaped death and destruction by seeking shelter in tunnels was described by a Domei correspondent from that city.

He said:

"The pitiful ruins of Muroran caused by enemy bombing and bombardment on July 14 and 15 were the first sight which I saw. However, when I climbed over the hills and saw the port of Muroran before me, I saw numerous smoke stacks, symbolizing the industrial city of Muroran, towering to the skies. Black smoke belched from the chimneys of factories which showed the iron will and determination of the city to carry out its task of production.

"Shell holes could be seen along the road and also on the side of the mountain. Some factories were hit by shells shot from enemy warships. The enemy bombardment, which was concentrated on the heavy industrial sector, mainly missed its target and fell around the factory district. Damage suffered by factories was unimaginably slight. However, it was inevitable that some houses of factory workers and civilians were destroyed and that some casualties were caused among the people.

"Factory owners told me that the greater majority of factory workers returned to their posts after the bombardment and immediately participated in the reconstruction work. The fighting spirit of workers was further enhanced with the sight of their seniors supervising work in utter disregard of the damage caused to their own homes.

"The pennant of the Tengetsu Unit, a special attack corps organized among factory workers, fluttering over the scraps and bits of iron and metal was a heartening sight to everybody. It cannot be denied that some confusion occurred among the local people because of their first experience of being under bombardment of enemy warships. However, they took shelter in tunnels under the command of their air defense leaders in accord with their daily training. This resulted in reducing human losses to almost nil.

"The tunnels are built through beds of rocks in the middle part of the mountain side. There are some splendid tunnels which have food storerooms and kitchens and which are immune against bombs and shells. The sturdiness of tunnels against bombardment by enemy warships was illustrated here again as in the case at Kamaishi. Civilians who had lost their homes were all accommodated in the homes of their relatives or in strong public buildings. Everybody thought first of all about the factory workers who had lost their homes instead of thinking of themselves. Homeless factory workers were asked by civilians to come to their homes in numerous cases. This spirit of comradeship and cooperation has deeply impressed factory officials.

"Propaganda corps are acquainting the people with facts and news verbally by megaphone or by bills and posters. Reconstruction work has already been commenced in all fields under the supervision of the chief of the local internal administrative department under the slogan: 'Reconstruction Means Revenge.' The powerful will of reconstruction and the deep hatred against the enemy is firmly rooted among the city people who are convinced that true revenge against the enemy has been accomplished by efforts in important production."

ATTACK ON CARRIER TOLD

Ticonderoga's Skipper Seriously Wounded, U.S. Navy Bares

The ramming attack made by two Japanese planes on the 25,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier, Ticonderoga, on January 21, is described in the U.S. Navy announcement issued on July 19 as follows, says a Domei Lisbon dispatch:

"A minute after noon on January 21, a single-engined Japanese plane came out of the sun and through the cloud bank to crash on the Ticonderoga's flight deck. The plane exploded between the battery deck and the hangar deck where the aircraft were being refueled and rearmed. The main girders in the vicinity of the explosion were twisted and blasted. Fire fed by gasoline spread swiftly to the staterooms.

"Then, the crippled ship was struck again. Through a curtain of fire the second Japanese plane crashed into the ship's super-structure. One of the plane's two bombs exploded just outside the island and the other just inboard of the island ripping holes in the flight deck and starting more fires. In the second plane's strike the ship's skipper, Commodore Kiefer, was wounded in 65 separate places and executive officer Commander William Burch also was wounded seriously."

Nanking Takes Over Kwangchow Bay Area Leased to France; Togo Lauds New Move

The National Government of China in Nanking made public the following statement concerning its taking over of the French Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory at 4 p.m. on July 20, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei under the same date:

"In the 25th year of Kuang Chu during the reign of the Manchu Dynasty, namely, 1899 A.D., France caused China to conclude compulsorily the Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory Treaty on the ground of the balance of power among the leading powers in China. The treaty provides that France conduct the government of the leased territory for 99 years.

"Since the rapid change in the international situation after World War I, the Chinese Government has been working for the restoration of that leased territory to China. The French Government, too, once declared at an international conference that the leased territory would be returned to China. On March 23 in the 32nd year of Min Kuo, the Chinese Government issued a statement with regard to the restoration of leased territories and the abolition of extraterritoriality, and during the same year the restoration of such territories was gradually enforced.

"However, nothing definite has been undertaken as to the Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory. The fact is that on March 10 of this year France lost her administrative rights in the said leased territory and, moreover, the French military forces there were disarmed. Thus, the treaty concerning the lease of Kwangchow Bay, of all the treaties concerning the lease of Kwangchow Bay, of all the treaty concluded in the 25th year of Kuang Chu, namely, 1899 A.D., has entirely lost its significance. Therefore, the National Government of China hereby declares that the administrative right of the Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory was taken over directly by it on July 16 in the 34th year of Min Kuo for the objective of achieving independence, autonomy and territorial readjustment.—July 20, the 34th year of Tung Hwa Min Kuo."

Togo Issues Statement

In this connection, Shigenori Togo, Japanese Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, issued the following statement simultaneously with the Nanking Government's announcement:

"The taking over of the French leased territory of Kwangchow Bay by the National Government of China at this time is indeed a matter for congratulation by the Japanese Government which have hitherto been extending their whole-hearted cooperation to China for the restoration of her sovereign rights.

"The Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory was taken by force by France in 1898, taking advantage of the aggressive actions of the United States and Britain in China.

"It strikes me deeply that recently, when the task of the liberation of East Asia is making steady progress, the National Government should have succeeded in taking back this leased territory.

"At the present moment when the United States and Britain are baring their evil claws in an attempt again to place the liberated countries of East Asia under their yoke and are giving free rein to their brute force and greedy desire, the National Government is steadily advancing toward the consummation of China's sovereignty and unification of her national administration.

"I expect and, even more, I firmly believe that they will crush the sinister designs of these imperialistic powers."

BUSINESS TRANSFERRED BY MUNITIONS MINISTRY

Local Governments Given Extensive Authorities to Increase Output Efficiency

The Munitions Ministry announced on Friday the transfer of its authorities extensively to local government offices according to the provisions of Section, 2, Article IV of the Wartime Administration Authority Special Cases to become effective at once.

Authorities transferred to local governments by the Munitions Ministry are those commonly covering various enterprises given under the Air Defense Law, Enterprise Control Law, Metal Recovery Law, Munitions Company Law, Factory Control Law, Material Control Law, Company Finance Control Law, National Mobilization Law, Important Enterprise Labor Control Law, Wage Control Law, Wartime Factory Law Special Cases, and other regulations.

With the transfer of such authorities to Governors-General of Regional Administration, Directors of local Munitions Control Bureaus, Chiefs of Mining Bureaus, and Governors of the Tokyo Metropolis and Prefectures, all matters excepting those coming from the authority of the Central Government will be directly handled by local offices, and it is expected to result in greatly heightening the efficiency of munitions production.

With the transfer of such authorities to Governors-General of Regional Administration, Directors of local Munitions Control Bureaus, Chiefs of Mining Bureaus, and Governors of the Tokyo Metropolis and Prefectures, all matters excepting those coming from the authority of the Central Government will be directly handled by local offices, and it is expected to result in greatly heightening the efficiency of munitions production.

Matters to be retained by the Munitions Ministry are limited to the following:

1. Affairs that extend over the jurisdictional areas of more than two authorities of the Governor-General of Regional Administration, Director of Local Munitions Control Bureau, Director of Local Mining Bureau, Director of Local Fuel Bureau, and Governor of Tokyo Metropolis or prefecture.

2. Affairs which are difficult to transfer because of their process of handling or other causes, such as the designation of munitions companies, or the designation of controlled factories or works under the Factory Enterprise Control Law.

3. Affairs which must be handled by the central government because of their special nature, such as the promulgation of laws and regulations.

Authorities transferred to Governors-General of Regional Administration include some of those given under the Air Defense Law, Regulations for Enforcing the Air Defense Law, the Enterprise Control Law, the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Enterprise Control Law, the Law for Control, Use and Expropriation of Land and Structure, the Metal Recovery Law, and the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Metal Recovery Law.

Authorities transferred to the Director of the Local Munitions Control Bureau are those coming under the Munitions Company Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Munitions Company Law, the Factory Enterprise Control Law, the Regulations for Enforcing Factory Enterprise Control Law, the Material Control Law, the Company Finance Control Law, the National Mobilization Law, the Important Enterprise Labor Control Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Important Enterprise Labor Control Law, the Wage Control Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Wage Control Law, and the Factory Law Wartime Special Cases.

Authorities tranferred to the Director of the Local Mining Bureau are some of those under the Munitions Company Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Munitions Company Law, the Factory Enterprise Control Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Factory Enterprise Control Law.

Authorities transferred to the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis or Prefecture are some of those provided under the Munitions Company Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Munitions Company Law, the Factory Enterprise Control Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Factory Enterprise Control Law, the National Mobilization Law, the Important Enterprise Labor Control Law, the Regulations for Enforcing the Important Enterprise Labor Control Law, and the Factory Law Wartime Special Cases.

CHINESE REDS INTENSIFY ATTACK AGAINST CHIANG

Yenan Pushes Political and Military Offensive to Harass Chungking Regime

With the strengthening of the control of the United States over Chungking, the independent resistance group headed by General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff of the Chungking Army, who demands prolonged resistance against Japan is powerless, says a Domei report of July 20 from Peking. At the same time by the progress of Americanization of the Chungking army the resistance power of Chungking itself has become virtually nominal, while on the basis of the new democratic principle proclaimed by Mao Tse-tung, De Facto Chief of the Yenan Communist Regime, Yenan is enhancing its characteristic autonomous power.

The such lower reaches of the Yangtze River as the Suiyuan-Shansi-Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border districts as well as the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border regions in the north form the rear bases of the resistance power of the Yenan army. By cultivating its independent fighting power in these rear bases the Yenan army has launched out its resistance against Chungking.

The armed clashes that have occurred in various districts in China following the advance of the Yenan army to the coastal zone since the middle of May of the current year and the clashes between members of the Chungking Kuomintang Party and those of the Yenan Political Party as well as the policy adopted by Yenan to acquire the masses in the Chungking-controlled zones are nothing but a manifestation of its characteristic independent resistance power of Yenan.

In spite of such a positive offensive in the military and political fields the equipment of the Yenan army are inferior to those of the Chungking army which solely relies upon the aid from the United States.

Has Enough Gunpowder

In the field of gunpowder, Yenan has completed its self-sufficiency structure to some extent. Yenan produces mines with black colored powder and hand grenades with pig iron. With these self-supplied arms and on the basis of the masses system or the people-soldiers' system. Yenan is carrying on its armed struggle against Chungking. Thus, by the completion of the structure of self-sufficiency in arms to some extent, Yenan has strengthened its weak point and is now in a position to be a match for Chungking.

The people's systematic power of Yenan is absolutely essential to Yenan for the cultivation of its fighting power for resisting Chungking. While Chiang Kai-shek is adopting various patched-up measures to prevent the popular sentiment from parting from the Chungking regime which is selling itself to the United States, the Yenan regime has established various associations for the relief of the country through its various Government organs such as the village governments, town governments, prefectural governments, border district governments and so forth.

Thus, the Yenan regime has established a self-defense system of the masses and organized a system of the people-soldiers numbering some 2,500,000 in which are included young and old. It is claimed by Yenan that the Chungking movement for the inclusion of 100,000 young men in the Chungking army is nothing as compared with the system of people-soldiers of Yenan.

On the basis of its military resistance power and the people's systematic power, the Yenan regime emphasizes the realization of democratic politics and the organization of a federal government in contrast to the Chungking regime which adopts one-party tyrannical politics. It is worthy of attention that various orans of the Yenan regime such as the Hsin Hwa News Agency, Kai Fang Jih Pao and Fu Cha Hsi Jih Pao are conducting a positive propaganda offensive in a unanimous tone against the Chungking regime.

In the field of education, the Yenan regime is adopting a positive policy. Through the higher education in the Military College, Lu Hsun Art Academy, middle and primary schools as well as the winter education which is enforced in rural communities during the inactive time in the winter the Yenan regime is administering its education on the basis of the new democratic theory in accordance with intellectul faculties of respective people.

Anti-Chungking propaganda has been thoroughly infiltrated into from the leaders down to farmers and in the light of such positive systematic policies of the Yenan regime, it is hardly possible for the Chungking regime to restrain the infiltration of the Yenan influence into the Chungking-controlled zones despite the deperate efforts of the Executive Yuan and the Kuomintang to prevent it.

In addition to the military and political offensive of the Chinese Communist Party against Chungking, the economic offensive of Yenan is worthy of note. In farming districts which are the foundation of the Yenan influence, the policy for the reduction of taxation and the land equality policy such as the measures for rational burdens and the progressive taxation are being enforced. With regard to agricultural policies the Yenan regime has decidedly gained a victory.

The Yenan border district currency which has been circulated on the reserve of the central bank currency of Chungking gets a firm grip on the currencies of four banks of Chungking, namely, the Central Bank, Bank of China, Transportation Bank and the Farmers Bank.

In view of the above various circumstances the offensive of Yenan against Chungking is not merely restricted to regional armed clashes or the recent proclamation of Yenan for non-participation in the People's Political Council of Chungking but is equipped with more powerful substance.

Viet Nam Effects Recovery of Hanoi, Haiphong and Turan

The recovery of the three cities of Hanoi, Haiphong and Turan which was the long cherished desire of the Empire of Viet Nam was carried out simultaneously in the three cities on July 20, according to a Domei July 21 dispatch from Hanoi. Prime Minister Tran Trong Kin, the Minister of Youth Movement, the Welfare Minister, and a Minister without Portfolio were assembled at the Municipal Office at noon when the Prime Minister formally proclaimed the recovery of the three cities by the Empire of Viet Nam. He was followed by the acting mayor of Hanoi who made a speech on the assumption of the office of mayor. The posts of the mayors of the three cities have now been filled by the inhabitants.

REMOVAL OF STIMSON AND AIDES DEMANDED

'Accused by Rankin of Indoctrinating Men With Communistic Philosophy

The Associated Press says that Representative John E. Rankin, Chairman of the House Veterans' Committee and member of the Un-American Activities Committee, on July 19 called for the removal from office of Secretary of War Henry Stimson as well as the Assistant Secretaries of War, Robert Patterson and John McCloy, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report.

Rankin, a Democrat from Mississippi, told the House that these men are "using their high offices to indoctrinate men with communistic philosophy."

Rankin's charges followed the announcement on July 19 that 15 Army officers and enlisted men had been reported before a House military subcommittee as having a communistic background. Among the men so charged were Major Muirhouse of the air force, Lieutenant Boothe, who fought with the volunteer Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, and Sergeant Hammock, well-known writer of mystery stories. The War Department said that none of these men were effected or disloyal.

General William Donovan, director of the office of Strategic Services, also issued a statement praising the accused officers who were under his command. He said they had rendered outstanding service in organizing resistance group during the Italian campaign.

Members of the House were quick to answer Rankin's call for the removal of Stimson and his aides. Representative Alonzo Folger, North Carolina Democrat, termed Rankin's attack as deplorable, and California Democrat Jerry Voorhis, drew applause from both sides of the House with a plea for tolerance for the political and economic views of "honest progressives and honest conservatives."

ENEMY FORCES ANIMATED ON SITTANG RIVER FRONT

Deploying All Available Strength From Other Sectors to Counter Advancing Japanese

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, July 20.—Madly attempting to counter the onrush of Japanese Forces which had crossed the Sittang River early in July, the enemy, operating in southern Burma, has massed all available strength on the Sittang front.

After the crossing of the river, crack Units of the Japanese Forces pushed their drive further and greatly enlarged the sphere of operations. The enemy forces which were thrown into consternation due to the Japanese onslaught, deployed the Indian 7th Division, hitherto entrenched in the Prome area, to the Sittang front and also detailed the 3rd Army in the Mandalay area to the defense of the Mandalay highway. Thus the most animated move of the enemy forces in Burma is now being enacted along the Sittang River.

Aiming at Shan Area

By T. TOKUNAGA, K. KASUGAI and S. SHIMURA

Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, July 20.—In an impudent attempt to capture the Shan area, the enemy has massed powerful troops at Kalaw and Loi Lom which constitute a gateway to the Shan area and is showing animated activities.

By assembling powerful forces along the Kalaw-Loi Lom road, the enemy is attempting madly to break through the gateway leading to the Shan area. Hard hit by the Japanese Forces who are skillfully utilizing the rugged mountains in conducting operations, the enemy forces have been repeating counter-thrusts against the Japanese position regardless of enormous sacrifices. In unison with the ground action, the enemy air activities have become intensified in defiance of inclement weather conditions. The enemy move must be closely watched.

The Japanese Forces, though greatly outnumbered, have been inflicting heavy blows on the enemy forces while Shock Attack Units are conducting closing-in assaults against the enemy position in the face of pouring rain. The war results obtained by the Japanese in early July on the Kalaw-Loi Lom road include 260 enemy bodies left behind and numerous arms seized including two heavy machineguns, 25 automatic rifles, 12 pistols, 80 rounds of trench mortar shells, 20 rocket bombs, 8,200 rounds of shells for rifles and nine foodstuff packages.

PASS BRETTON WOODS PLAN

U.S. Senate Approves Monetary Agreements by Vote of 61 to 16

The United States Senate on Friday passed the legislation approving the Bretton Woods financial and monetary agreemnts which permits American participation in the international stabilization fund by a vote of 61 to 16, according to a Washington dispatch relayed from Lisbon.

The Senate made two minor amendments to the bill passed by by the House of Representatives and sent it back to the House which approved the Senate amendment. The bill now awaits only President Truman's signature.

The agreements reached at the Bretton Woods Conference provide for the establishment of two main instruments of economic cooperation, an international fund of $8,800,000,000, and a world bank with a capital of $9,100,000,000.

Another important feature of the bill is that it repeals the Johnson Act passed in 1934 by which loans were prohibited to foreign governments who were in default to the United States on debts incurred during the last war.

The Senate, meanwhile, approved another phase of the United States' international economic program, a bill to allocate an additional $2,800,000,000 for the expanding and lending operations of the Export-Import Bank. The bill has already been approved by the House of Representatives.

B-29's Over Kanto

Penetrating from near Shimoda about 6 a.m. Friday, one B-29 flew to Niigata by way of Otsuki and Maebashi and then fled. Another B-29 appeared over Mito from Kashima Sea at 7 a.m. This also penetrated the Niigata area by way of Tochigi and after operating over Fukushima fled about an hour and a half later.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.80. Postage ¥0.00 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1945

The Psychological Effect

The recent intensification of the air attacks upon Japan, coupled with the bombardment of some sections of the coastal area by ships of the enemy task forces, is rapidly bringing about a marked change in the psychology of the Japanese people. It is a change which the Americans obviously had not expected; indeed it is a change in the direction exactly opposite to that which they must have desired.

Obviously the Americans hoped, and apparently still hope, to so terrorize the Japanese civilian population by ruthless blind bombing as to make them desire to give up the struggle. Such an intention is patent on the face of the tactics which the Americans are using, despite their claim that their aim is to strike solely at the military installations and war industries of Japan.

For, although it is true that most of the attacks by the smaller planes and most of the bombardment by naval craft have so far been directed against military and industrial establishments, it cannot be denied that the vast bulk of the enemy attacks have been definitely concentrated on non-military targets. If the enemy were really intent upon attacking military objectives, there should have been no occasion to burn out extensive residential districts of the chief metropolitan centers with the attendant massacre of a horrifying number of innocent women and children. There should be no occasion for turning the fury of the attacks next upon the secondary cities of medium and smaller size. The important war industries of Japan are not located in such places; they have been safely dispersed in remote and inaccessible rural and mountain areas. There should be no need for the enemy planes to machine-gun isolated farm houses and children walking along country lanes as has been done on countless occasions, nor should there be any need for enemy warships to hurl their shells upon tiny fishing villages as was done just a few days ago.

Obviously the enemy is not aiming principally at legitimate military and industrial targets but is concentrating upon inflicting the greatest possible amount of terror upon the civilian population in the hope of frightening them into crying for peace. Obviously the enemy's tactics, coupled with his transparent propaganda, are designed to attain results which are not primarily military but psychological.

A psychological effect is being attained without any question, but it is significant that this effect is turning out to be of just exactly the opposite type from that for which the enemy had hoped. Instead of weakening the fighting will of the Japanese people, the American tactics are serving to whip up the fighting fervor of the Japanese people to an immeasurably higher pitch than ever before.

There are several reasons for this complete miscarriage of the American plans. One is that the Americans utterly fail to comprehend the character of the Japanese race. The Japanese are a reasonable people who are amenable to fair argument, but they are also a firm people who cannot be intimidated. Courageous and indomitable, they cannot be frightened into casting away their honor and loyalty by any consideration of mere physical safety or expediency. Adversity only arouses greater determination; attacks only produce greater resistance. Such a people cannot be defeated by any such tactics as the Americans may conceive upon the premises of their own psychology.

Another reason is that the recent American attacks are beginning to drum into the consciousness of the Japanese people a better understanding than ever before of the character of the present war. Extensive and bloody as has been the conflict even before this time, the majority of the Japanese people have still enjoyed a considerable margin of unrequisitioned surplus in their daily living. Conditions of daily life for the majority still remained relatively secure and undisturbed. Hence, impressive as have been the war efforts of the Japanese public, there was still much more that could have been done. The recent extension of the horrors of warfare to various parts of Japan has served to awaken the Japanese people in all parts of the country to the keener sense of realities, with the effect that their understanding of the necessity for utmost effort has sharply increased. The consequence has been a marked upsurge in the militant spirit of the people.

Still another reason is that the inhumanenese and wantonness of the American tactics have served to arouse a bitter hatred against this unprincipled enemy. The Japanese people have come to believe that it is no ordinary adversary whom they are fighting but a fiendish foe who is the very devil incarnate. The Japanese people are becoming more convinced than ever that no ideals anywhere in the world, no concept of justice, no sense of fair play, no possibility of lasting peace, no progress for human civilization, can flourish as long as this evil enemy remains unrepentent. The Japanese therefore feel more strongly than ever that they have a sacred mission to perform in combatting this menace to the whole world. Moved by such a motive, the fighting fervor of the Japanese people naturally is rising to unprecedented heights.

Thus the recent ruthless tactics of the enemy in his attacks upon the Japanese mainland are bringing forth great psychological results. But, contrary to the expectation of the Americans, these results are proving to be of the kind which vastly stiffens the fighting resolve of the Japanese nation instead of the kind which will lead to the softening of the fighting spirit of the Japanese people.

A FEUDAL LORD

By KANZO UCHIMURA

III

The third class were policemen of the strictest kind. They were to detect the people's vices and crimes, and to punish them severely for their just dues. Mercy they were to show none, and every nook and corner of villages and towns was to be carefully investigated. It was a diocese's shame to produce offenders, and every preacher took upon himself responsibilities for the troubles his district gave to the police. Yozan's injunction to the two classes of officers was as follows:

"Go with Zizo's (God of Mercy) mercy, ye preachers, but forget not to carry Fudo's (God of Justice) justice within you."

"Show Emma's (also God of Justice) justice and righteous wrath, ye police; but fail not to store Zizo's mercy in your bosom."

The three functions together worked admirably. His general administrative policies went out through the governor and his subsidiaries. But Yozan says, "To rule a people that is not taught is costly and ineffectual." And such teaching was furnished by his lay bishops, to give "life and warm circulation to the whole." But teaching without discipline is also ineffectual. Hence the strictest police system to make the teaching more effectual, the mercy shown, more conspicuous. The young lord must have had no little insight into human nature to have enabled him to frame such a system for governing mankind.

The new machinery was put in operation for five years without meeting any molestation from any quarter. Order began to show itself, and hopes revived of the possible resuscitation of the dispaired-of society. Then came the trial, the severest of all, under which souls weaker than Yozan's would have surely succumbed. Conservatives showed themselves, those who love the old for its own sake, if not for their bellies' sake. Renovations of any kind are objectionable to such men. One day, seven of the highest dignitaries of the district approached the young chief with their grievances, and tried to wrest from him words for the immediate abrogation of the new system of government. The chief was silent. He would have his people judge him; and if they objected to the new administration, he would willingly give its place and his own to the better and the abler. So he called the general council of all his subjects at once. Armored and weaponed, they in thousands gather in the castle, and wait for the business. Meanwhile our lord resorts to the temple of the god Kasuga to pray for the peaceful issue of the trouble. Then he meets his beloved subjects, and asks them if in their opinions his administration is against Heaven's will. The governor and his associates say, No. The police, one and all, say, No. Captains and sergeants say, No. "Different mouths with one voice" say, No. Our lord is satisfied. Vox populi est vox deii. His mind is made up. He calls the seven before him, and passes sentences upon them. Five of them had halves of their fiefs forfeited, and "shut up within their gates for ever." Two of them, the head conspirators, were dealt with according to the manners of samurai,—were "given hara-kiri," bowel-cutting, a dignified method of self-destruction!

Conservatives and grumblers thus disposed of, good began to flow in in abundance. No reform is complete till this is done. The young chief is a veritable hero notwithstanding his religiosity and sensitiveness of heart. We may now expect a prosperous reign from him.

Industrial Reforms

Yozan's industrial policies were two: (1) to leave no waste places in his territory, (2) and no idlers among his people. Though not naturally fertile, he thought he could make his land give 300,000 koku instead of 150,000, by sheer industry on his and his people's part. Agriculture he encouraged therefore with his whole heart. So a few years after he assumed the government, he went through the ceremony of "Earth-Worship" on a grand scale. The lord, the governor, county-officers, village-officers, lay-bishops, the heads of the police, all dressed in sacerdotal robes, proceed first to the temple of Kasuga, to inform the god of their aim and purpose. The procession then marches to a piece of ground recently opened, and there with all solemnity the chief first takes up a hand-plough, and strikes three times into the ground. The governor comes next, and strikes nine times. Then county-officers twenty-seven times, village-officers eighty-one times, and so on to the very "tiller of the soil." The whole was a public announcement of the most august kind, that from that time on the earth was to be sacredly handled, and all blessings of life were to be expected from it. No bad worship after all!

His samurai turned into farmers thousands of acres from desolation in time of peace, and recovered and wilderness in that way. He ordered lacquer-trees to be extensively planted. Every samurai family was required to plant 15 nurslings in its yard; every family other than samurai, 5; and every temple, 20 within its enclosure. For every one tree that was planted above the required number, the reward of twenty cents was given; and for every one that died and was not replaced by another, a fine of the same sum was required. Over one million nurslings of this valuable plant were thus planted in his territory within a very short period,—a matter of very great consequence to the posterity. A million more of kozu (paper-plants, Broussonetia papyrifera) were planted in those places which allowed of no cultivation. But Yozan's chief aim was to make his territory one of the greatest silk-producing districts in the land. For this a fund was required which his impoverished treasury was not able to supply. He therefore cut fifty more out of the two hundred and nine pieces of gold which he had reserved for his family expenses, and did with it as much as he could to forward this industry among his people. The young chief says, "Slender means is a large sum if long continued." So he continued for fifty long years, till the few thousands of mulberry stocks he had commenced with propagated themselves, and his whole territory had no more space left for them. The Yonezawa district of today and its splendid silk-produce testify to the patience and benevolence of its ancient chief. The Yonezawa brand now ranks highest in the market.

Still waste lands remained in his territory. In a rice-producing country like Japan, fertility means abundance of water-supply, and insufficient irrigation leaves large portions of land in comparative sterility. Conveyance of water through long distances seemed an impossibility with Yozan's exhausted treasury. But frugality with him meant no parsimony. "Give in charity, and waste not," was his motto. When public welfare was assured, he could think of no impossibility, for he had patience to make up the lack in means. So it was that the poorest of daimyos projected and completed two of the most stupendous engineering works ever undertaken in Old Japan. One was the conduction of water for a distance of 28 miles through viaducts and long and high embankments, all of which are masterpieces of hydraulic engineering. The other was the turning of the water-course of a large stream through a tunnel, 1,200 feet of which was through solid rocks. This latter work took 20 years of Yozan's administration, and is by far the most important of his services to his territory. Among his subjects he had one Kuroi, a slow speechless man, passing for a good-for-nothing till the chief found out his usefulness. The man was a mathematician of the rarest ability. With his rude instruments he made careful surveys of the territory, and planned out the works, to his contemporaries, appeared like real madness. He completed the first, and died while engaged in the second. The work was continued nevertheless following the plan laid out by him; and 20 years after its commencement, the tunnel was bored through from both ends, the lower section meeting the upper four feet below the latter,—a wonder of accuracy in calculation when the transit or the theodolite was an unknown instrument in the land. Deserts began to blossom, and fertility flowed in in abundance into Yozan's territory. Yonezawa alone of all northern provinces knows of no drought to this day.

That nothing might escape the solicitous attention of the chief for his people's welfare, he imported improved breeds of horses, stocked ponds and streams with carp and eels, invited miners and weavers from other provinces, removed all the commercial obstructions, and endeavored to develop in every way all the resources of which his territory was capable. These with his extermination of idlers from among his people, and their conversion into useful laborers, brought about changes such that the once poorest district in the land became a type of productivity near the close of his life, and has continued so ever since.

The Social and Moral Reforms

One beautiful feature of oriental knowledge is that it has never treated economy apart from morality. Wealth with their philosophers is always the effect of virtue, and the two bear the same relation to each other that the fruit bears to the tree. You manure the tree, and the result will surely be fruit without your effort. You "fertilize love to the people," and wealth will be a necessary outcome. "Therefore the great man thinketh of the tree, and he hath the fruit. The small man thinketh of the fruit, and he hath it not." Such was the Confucianism indoctrinated into Yozan's mind by his worthy teacher Hosoi.

In this lies the grandeur of all of Yozan's industrial reforms that his chief aim was to make virtuous people out of his subjects. The hedonistic view of happiness was repugnant to his idea. Wealth was to be had that all might be made "decorous people" thereby, for, said the ancient sage, "Decorum is known only when life's necessities are had." Remarkably free from the conventionalities of the time, he aimed to lead his heaven-entrusted people into "the ways of man," alike binding on the daimyo and the tiller of the soil.

Some years after he came into his office, when his other reforms were fairly set agoing, he revived the clan-school long in suspense, and named it Kojokwan, or the "Institute for the Promotion of Humility," very expressive of the dominant virtue he had in view. The magnitude and equipment of the school were out of all proportions to the then financial state of the clan, for besides having one of the greatest scholars of the day for its provost, —Hosoi Heishu, Yozan's own tutor, —it provided many free scholarships to enable the worthy poor of his dominion to get the advantage of a high-class education. For nearly a century after its establishment, the Yonezawa school continued to be a type and example to the whole country. The institute still remains, retaining its old name, and is perhaps the oldest of the kind in the land.

But no administration of love is complete till it provides means for the healing of the sick, and in this, as might be expected, our good chief was not wanting. A medical school was started, for which two of the then most notable physicians of the country were invited to be instructors. A botanical garden was also opened for the cultivation of medicinal plants, and pharmacy was taught and practiced on the spot with the products thus obtained. At the time when the European medical art was looked upon with fear and suspense, Yozan caused several of his subjects to be trained in the new system by Dr. Genhaku Sugita, of great celebrity as the first Japanese physician after the Dutch period. Once convinced of its superiority over the Japanese and Chinese Medicine, he spared no expense to get all the medical apparatus he possibly could, and deposited it in his school to be freely used in instruction and practice. Thus fifty years before Perry's squadron appeared in the Bay of Yedo, one of the mountain-districts of north Japan had the Western medicine adopted by the general public. Yozan's Chinese education had not made a Chinese out of him.

Of his purely social reforms, we have space for but two of them.

His abolition of public prostitution was in entire accordance with his views of "administration of love." To the usual objection that this might be cut off a channel for the vile passion to spend itself, and endanger social purity in other and more heinous ways, his plain answer was, that "if the passion is to be thus allayed, no amount of prostitution is enough for the purpose." He had it abolished, and could keep it abolished without any social inconvenience whatever.

(To Be Continued)

Should Have Speeded the Trip

Boss: "Why are you late this morning "

Office Boy: "I fell down a stairway."

Boss: "That ought not to have taken so long."

WHITHER CZECHOSLOVAKIA?

Three Pending Questions Complicate the Situation

By KEISHIRO IRIE

I

Czechoslovakia is made up of various races. In a speech delivered in Trieste, Benito Mussolini, the late Premier of Italy, said that "this country is a country of Czechs, Germans, Poles, Magyars, Ruthenians, Rumanians and Slovakians."

Without exception, a country made up of varied races always harbors weaknesses and dangerous factors. This is especially so in the case of Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakian question which has recently come to the forefront of international politics is, by no means, attributed to new causes. According to recent reports, there are at least three major problems still left unsolved:

(1) The status of the Sudeten Germans. This question is expected to be discussed at the Big Three Meeting.

(2) The territorial question with regard to Ruthenia. This region has been ceded to Soviet Russia by Czechoslovakia. As the Tass News Agency reported on the night of June 29, "an agreement has been reached between Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia regarding the cession of Ruthenia to the Soviet Government. The treaty was signed on June 29 between Zdenek Fierlinger, Premier of Czechoslovakia, and Vyacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Government.

(3) The question of the title to Teschen. Poland and Czechoslovakia are disputing this question. Disputes have arisen as a result of the fact that the Polish Government had attempted to take control of this region by stressing that Teschen is inhabited by the Polish people. But as it will be seen later, this is also an old question.

Wilson's 14 Points

The unification and disruption of Czechoslovakia were decided by whether or not the centrifugal force of the time was stronger than the centripetal force, or vice versa. This has manifested itself as a minority race problem.

The history of the minority race problem is very old. It was only during the last World War that it was proposed in a modern formula by the so-called Wilson Declaration. Woodrow Wilson, the then President of the United States, proposed the principle of racial self-determination in his 14 Points which he advocated in Congress on January 8, 1918. This gave an opportunity to the representatives of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia to meet in Prague in order to start a movement toward this aim. This movement finally bore fruit and gave birth to the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Although the principle of racial self-determination formed a complex nation called Czechoslovakia, in due time this same racialism destroyed this Republic. This is because every race opposed a centralized national power and advocated a system of regional self-government. Furthermore, the Versailles Treaty gave a guaranty to this movement of the minority races. For example, the St. Germain Treaty of September 10, 1919, prescribed the protection of the minority races in Czechoslovakia. Not only that, but Article 14 of this treaty provided for the guaranty of the League of Nations.

But this treaty and Wilson's 14 Points which were anticipated to be a powerful weapon in settling the minority race problem did not realize the dream of the minority races. Then, a Nazi-style racialism appeared in its place.

Nazi-style Racialism

The complicated racial composition of Czechoslovakia and the truth about the late Mussolini's comment could be inferred from the concrete figures of people of varoius races residing in the country. Czechs numbered 7,400,000; Germans, 3,200,000; Slovakians, 2,000,000; Hungarians (Magyars), 700,000; Russians, 550,000; and others, 200,000. Moreover, of the 3,200,000 Germans, 2700,000 resided in the Sudeten region.

The movement for racial self determination in Czechoslovakia was first started by the Sudeten Germans in concert with the movement for the construction of Greater Germany by the National Socialist Labor Party of the German mainland.

The principle of racial self-determination edited in Germany was not simple and idealistic like that of Wilson's. Although Wilson's idealism could not but collapse if it faced a complicated reality, the Nazi-style racialism, however, became the motivating power to propel the construction of Greater Germany because it was based on realism. This theory is the nationalism of the Nazi-styled "one nation, one race, one ruler. Moreover, the juridical theory of racial sovereignty, for a time, constituted the racial jurisprudence of Nazi Germany.

The Nazi racial theory attacked Wilson's principles and even abused it as a "fabrication of Versailles German disputants pointed out that the Slovakians who comprised only a fraction of the population held predominance over the other races.

When Adolf Hitler's National Socialist Labor Government realized the bloodless annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, the eyes of the world were suddenly focused on Sudeten Germany as the next object. Its annexation to Germany was regarded as inevitable because Hitler's immutable policy was to construct Greater Germany by mustering the German race having an absolute majority in that region. What Great Britain, France and other democratic countries called into question regarding this problem was the method and means of annexation. They strongly opposed the use of a one-sided armed force. But luckily a compromise was obtained between the countries concerned which resulted in the conclusion of the Munich Agreement on September 30, 1938.

Thus, the 2,700,000 Sudeten Germans and others of a few diversified regions returned to their "fatherland," Germany, by the cog-wheel of the construction of a Greater Germany, rather than by the death struggle of Conrad Henlein, the main figure behind the solution of the minority race problem in Czechoslovakia. But the factors harbored in the Munich Agreement left room for the development of new minority race problems.

The Munich Agreement provided for the appointment of an international committee in order to undertake the final demarcation of Czechoslovakia's border line and the solution of the problems of the Poles and Magyars in Czechoslovakia. This apparently seems to belong to technical items, but it eventually gave an opportunity to Poland and Hungary to take a positive action to partake in the lion's share.

Poland's Maneuver

As has been seen, Poland had a considerable number of her people in Czechoslovakia. It was during the climax of the Sudeten German question, that is, during the Godesburg Conference which was held between Fuehrer Hitler and Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, that the Polish Government suddenly mobilized army on Czechoslovakia's border line. Then, the acting Foreign Commissar summoned the Polish Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, at 4:00 a.m., on September 23, 1938, and handed a note, resolutely warning that in case the Polish Government advanced its army into Czechoslovakian territory, the Soviet Government would abrogate the Soviet-Polish Non-Aggression Pact of July 25, 1932, without notice.

But it was only for a moment that Poland faltered. Moreover, as the lion's share had been promised to her by the Munich Agreement, Poland started to advance into the whole border region of Teschen and Silesia from October 8. On October 11, it took complete control of the whole region of Teschen and completed its advance into other regions by November 27.

As a result of the Second World War, the old order collapsed for the new. Czechoslovakia revived its old territorial scale. Poland's desire for the annexation of Teschen, however, remains the same. Now that the Soviet Government had set a fine example by annexing Ruthenia, Poland will also try to employ the same means. Returning from Moscow after signing the treaty regarding the cession of Ruthenia to the Soviet Government, Zdenek Fierlinger, Premier of Czechoslovakia, said in a broadcast from Prague on the night of July 2, that "the question of the Teschen region is being disputed between Poland and Czechoslovakia and there is no solution yet." This most eloquently explains the present state of affairs.

Dismemberment of Czechoslovakia

As it has been seen above, Ruthenia has been ceded to the Soviet Union by a treaty between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. This region hitherto passed from one hand to another; first, it was annexed to National Socialist Germany, and then to Communist Soviet Russia. There was no pure independence for the minority race of that country. It moved to and fro on the waves of the rise and fall of international power politics.

The confirmation of title to Sudeten Germany by the Munich Agreement became an impetus for a vigorous movement for a system of high self-government in Ruthenia. At that time the influence of National Socialist Germany was predominant in Central Europe. Therefore, every race attempted to establish self-government with Germany as its background. This was first realized by the Slovakians on October 6, 1938, and Ruthenia on October 8. But this self-government did not last long. In due time, Czechoslovakia met complete collapse because this system of high self-government advanced toward independence.

As there was no reason for the Czech Central Government in Prague to have a liking for a high self-government in Slovakia and Ruthenia, it took a stand of intervention in every way. But since this spurred the other parties and Germany took the stand of protecting both countries, the situation turned completely disadvantageous to the Prague Government. On March 14, 1939, the Slovakian Assembly finally decided on independence. In concert with it, the Ruthenian Government also decided on independence at a cabinet meeting the day Slovakia became independent.

'Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate'

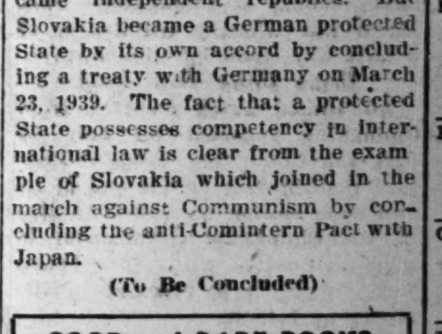
In this way Central Slovakia and Eastern Ruthenia became independent. We must now say a word with regard to the remaining Western region. Although this region still called itself the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it has become a complete residue of the old republic as a result of the independence of both of these regions. Its capital was Prague. But since the country was divided into three, its prestige was merely limited to the original Czech region. Even to this, the last day has finally arrived—German Protectorate.

Professor Emil Hacha, President of Czechoslovakia, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, visited Berlin on March 14, 1939, by the invitation of the German Government. As a result of a conference held with Adolf Hitler on that night, he signed the so-called Hitler-Hacha Agreement. By it, Czechoslovakia became a German Protectorate and the German army began to advance into that country on March 15. In short, Czechoslovakia was completely dismembered. The nominal republic has finally become the "Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate."

It is cynical that the Bohemia-Moravia region which inherits the law and sovereignty of Czechoslovakia became a German protectorate and that Slovakia and Ruthenia became independent republics. But Slovakia became a German protected State by its own accord by concluding a treaty with Germany on March 23, 1939. The fact that a protected State possesses competency in international law is clear from the example of Slovakia which joined in the march against Communism by concluding the anti-Comintern Pact with Japan.

(To Be Concluded)

GOOD and RARE BOOKS
left behind by "Sokai" People on sale
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001



The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 3480, 2293

Yamanouchi's Principal Medical Products

Disulfamin preparation	ALBASIL
Sulfamin preparation	GERISON
Acetsulfamin preparation	NEO-GERISON
Chemotherapeutic remedy for Pneumonia	ATHINON
Remedy for Arteriosclerosis & High Blood Pressure	ARKLEMIN
Remedy for Neuralgia & Stiff Shoulder	CAMPORISIN
Anti-syphilitic of water soluble bismuth	BLUKLAN
Vitamin B_1 for injection	BICRYS

Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, [illegible]

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, [illegible] TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED cook-amah desires position in foreign family. Willing to go to any sokai place.
Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking Japanese lady, middle aged, college graduate, with knowledge of typing and shorthand, seeks a position in any capacity in any place.
Apply Box 161, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

SEIKO wriest watch to exchange with any kind of pocket watch.
Apply Box 163, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

FURNISHED house for single person with cook in Shiba-ku from August 1.
Apply Box 154, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A PAIR of Binoculars, German make, small size, in perfect condition with leather case.
Apply Box 159, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE and other household goods for immediate sale at Kamakura.
Apply Box 167, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE, semi-foreign, 9 rooms (40 tsubo), with gas, well, bath, etc., suitable either for office, dormitory, or residence. Located in safe country neighborhood at Soshigaya on Odakyu Line.
Apply Box 168, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN Karuizawa: Several pairs of riding boots, men's and ladies' shoes and saddles (new and used), ski-shoes, men's clothes and shirts, bedsheets, towels, etc.
Apply Box 164, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OLD Parr Whisky, one bottle, for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 155, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE stopwatch (German made), for sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SINGER sewing machine, electric; dinner-set, 93 pcs. new; baby's bath and dressing table; 6 pairs of lady's shoes, high heal, size 36, practically new; one pair of skis; 2 tennis rackets for sale or in exchange for foodstuffs. Please apply House 1240, Karuizawa.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New) for Eastman Moving Picture Projector.
Apply Box 68, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition. Also one standard typewriter (German make), practically new and in good condition. Both for immediate sale.
Apply Box 166, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ANY kind of man's shoes, size 11 mon. Will pay good price.
Box 169, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BEDS, single, either steel or wood, with mattresses, wanted immediately. We will arrange transportation. Please state particulars and prices.
Apply Box 151, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CINE-PROJECTOR "Filmo" 16 m.m. in perfect condition. Please state particulars and price.
Apply Box 158, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMMEDIATELY wanted: motorcycle, Harley-Davidson or Indian, with side car. Please apply Chubu Nippon Shimbun-sha, 'shomu-bu,' 5 Ginza Nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku. Telephone: Ginza (57) 5555-9.

RAINCOAT, for man, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make, summer suit.
Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho Ni-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

SHOES for children, 2-5 years. Will pay good price, or willing to exchange with kimono or shoes for 13-year old.
Apply Box 170, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

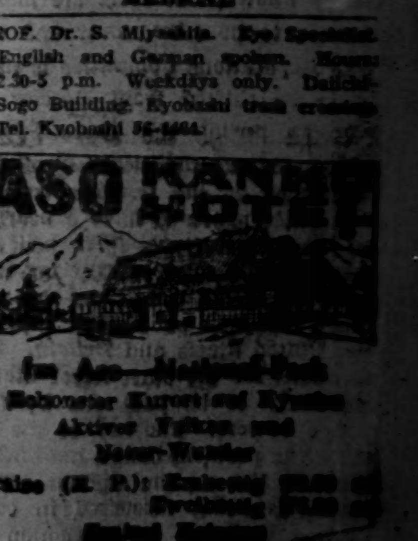
K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 604 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Wakishima Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 42-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2.30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-1464.



ASO KANKO HOTEL
Im Aso-National-Park
[illegible]